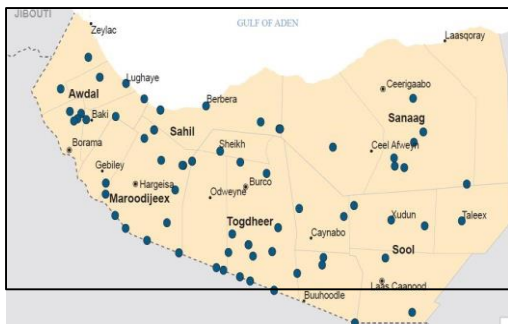


## NADFOR REGIONAL Drought Early Warning - Monthly Bulletin Issued On 28<sup>th</sup> June 2022



NADFOR produces Drought Early Warning-Monthly Bulletin in close collaboration with district disaster management committees (officers of line ministries, community early warning committees, and etc). This is the outcome of data collected by the Village/community EWCs under regional districts who monitor the key early warning indicators.

**Targeting Regions:** Awdal, Marodijeex, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions:

Monthly drought field monitoring is regularly undertaken in the end of every month to assess the current situations of the country and collecting data from all the early warning indicators (Rainfall performance, Water availability and accessibility, Pasture and browse conditions, Livestock body conditions, Livestock migration pattern, Milk availability, Outbreak of diseases, Agricultural current situations, and Terms of trade, as well as Environment Issues or uncertainty risk).

## KEY-FINDIN

### 1. **Rainfall performance:**

In the majority of the country is currently in short dry season, locally known as “**Hagaa** “**season**. The Hagaa season usually starts from June to the end of July, it is characterized as short dry with windy season. The targeting regions represent in the entire country have received sporadic rainfall with poor distribution from the third tenth of May to June 2022. This is the main reason that has stopped water trucking interventions.

### 2. **Water availability :**

Access to water was relatively better in Guban livelihood due to the existing and functioning shallow wells, however in Hawd and NIP areas with poor access to water as result of the below average Gu and Hagaa rains.

### 3. **Pasture condition:**

At this time, Pasture conditions are near to zero or Pasture and browse conditions are currently very poor was very poor or too below average due to the prolonged drought resulted from failure of three consecutives seasonal rainfalls( Poor Gu 2021, failed 2021 Deyr and Gu 2022 rainy seasons). These droughts severely affected the country in general.

### 4. **Livestock body conditions:**

Livestock body conditions were very poor and mostly emaciated as the result of the pasture and browse depletion caused by the prolonged drought conditions throughout the country

### 5. **Livestock migration patterns:**

Currently livestock migration is generally abnormal because in and out-migration of livestock continue internally within regions/districts while a huge number of pastoral herders with their livestock externally crossing border of Ethiopia for searching out of fresh water and pasture for their livestock.

### 6. **Milk availability:**

Availability of Milk and meat production is extremely low due to the prolonged drought impacts depleted any kind of pasture and browse across the country.

## **7. Outbreak of Diseases:**

Unidentified livestock diseases, locally known as Hiinkaar and Dhiigle Diseases affecting sheep/ goat and camel in respectively.

## **8. Agricultural current situations;**

Agricultural areas as rainfed farmlands, in the region/district, are currently under the worst situation because there are no established crops in the farms. Even more land plowing activities across the agropastoral zones is nothing at all due to lack of rain, and lack of affordability of the farmers to hire tractors for plowing farm land.

## **9. Market conditions:**

- The price for local quality of camel was 5,000,000 sl.sh.
- The price for local quality of cattle was 2,200,000sl sh.
- The price for Local quality of Goat was 550,000sl sh
- The price for 50kgs bag of Rice was 292,800 SL sh.
- The price for 50kgs bag of wheat flour was 280,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 50kgs/bag of sugar was 300,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 5litres of edible oil was 110,000 SL sh.

### **9.1. Terms of trade:**

Terms of trade were not in favor of both agro-pastoralists and pure pastoralists. For instance:

- In the monitored areas under the drought affected regions, the income and purchasing power of the people is reduced by the deteriorated terms of trade and the high cost of food commodities.
- To purchase 50kgs of rice ,50kgs of sugar, and 50kgs of wheat flour and 5litres of edible oil about two heads of sheep/goat(2shoats) are required instead of the one shoat required to buy 50kgs of rice, 50kgs of wheat flour, 25 kgs of sugar and 5litres of edible oil in normal years.
- Average price for camel could fetch 10 heads of goats.

## **10.Uncertainty issues:**

- Both agro-and pastoral communities are currently in extreme drought conditions led by water scarcity and poor pastures as the resulted of the prolonged drought situations covering the whole country, according to the NADFOR Regional Coordinators.
- Unidentified livestock diseases, locally known as Hiinkaar and Dhiigle Diseases (that effects on Shoats in M/jeeh region and Dhiigle disease

especially affects camel are reported by the regional coordinators of NADFOR.

### **11. Gaps/Constraints:**

- Partners have reported significant gaps in response due to low funding levels and heightened needs, exacerbated by the imminent risk of famine.
- Climate change effects continue to remain a constraint towards food security.
- Limited availability of commercial fodder is affecting the timely delivery of fodder.

Thus, Funding gaps continue to hinder the effective delivery of assistance by the sector, means WASH, Health, Food, Nutrition and NFIs

### **11: Recommendations:**

- NADFOR would like to demand All Donors, Un Agencies, INGOS/LNGOS and Private Sectors to transition from drought response to famine prevention, scale up activities, reorient responses and target the most vulnerable people in the priority areas.
- In support of the shift to famine réponse, partners (humanitarian organizations and Governmental Authorities to develop a drought response and Famine prevention plan covering the period June to December 2022.

Consequently, food response, is high, while health, nutrition and WASH interventions are needed to urgently scale up in the drought affected districts in order to save life, sustain livelihoods , protect environment, and strengthen peace and security of somaliland nation in general and drought stricken communities/people in particular.